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For Judge of Court of Appeals,

R. K. WILLIAMS,

OF GRAVES COUNTY.
District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Calloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Fenton, Graves, Greenup, Hancock, Hickman, Johnson, Howard, Letcher, Lincoln, Magoffin, McCreary, McLean, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

Gravity Enough for Several Days.

The Mississippi is virtually open. This was a desideratum from the beginning. The father of waters was and is the link that binds the whole valley to its mouth together. The idea of cutting off all those who live on its waters from the possession of the entire river to its mouth, was a preposterous outrage which the Secesh had not sense enough to appreciate. We said Jefferson, that holds the mouth of the Mississippi, is necessarily an enemy of the United States; and Napoleon said it when he let go that region for an insignificant sum. He said that to hold it he would sooner or later have to conquer the United States—a task he would not undertake. As soon as the valley began to be settled, popular instinct looked with a settled determination to the possession of the whole river as a necessity.

Kentucky and her neighboring States would have separated from the East and North before they would have given up free navigation of the Mississippi. The attempt to close it up, or allow its free navigation by the gracious permission of anybody, was preposterous. It was as injurious to the contemplative fact that undertook to monopolize the river as it was to those upon its branches and its upper waters.

Both parties have felt the embargo on the trade of the river as a calamity, and particularly those who live on the mouth and claimed dominion over it. Those right, forsooth! The right to rob us of our own Mississippi, to obtain which we came very near being rebels ourselves. We required it; went into ecstasies of joy at the achievement. Jefferson usurped power, by his own confession, to make the acquisition; and, after all, we were expected to give it up, quietly surrender it into the possession of squatters along its banks, who rubbed the notion into their small heads that because they lived on our soil they could claim it as all theirs. We have no objection to squatter sovereignty in its place; but when it undergoes to rob nations and people in all time to come of their birth-right, it should be unmercifully crushed out.

We can assure Mississippi, Louisianians, Arkansans, &c., that all their region belong to us who live in the great valley. If any people down that way are not satisfied with their landlords, they can pull up stakes and leave; but all the land and franchises of that region are ours. They can't take away a single right we have on a foot of that soil. As long as they behave themselves they can live there and enjoy the blessings of a better Government than they can make. If they will not behave themselves, we shall be compelled to make them do so; that is all.

For a year and more, these squatters have managed to stop trade on this great river; and have, like fools, nearly starved themselves to do it. They are most wretchedly out at the elbows and down at the heel. Their success in their attempt would have been but temporary, and the worst possible fortune for themselves.

The reopening of this river is the great step to restore the natural order of things. Free communication and free trade on the river will give a taste of the prosperity of better days, and a practical demonstration of the folly of this rebellion. The Government now commands the chain that binds the green valley together, and we may safely say it will never pass into other hands. No power other than this Union can ever command that river; and, we may add, none will again interrupt free trade upon its waters.

Sumner, the Abolitionist, with others of his class, are just now violently exercised by the action of Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina; and a resolution of inquiry has been introduced to know by what right he has closed up the negro schools. Mr. Stanton says rightly that there was nothing about closing or closing schools in the instructions. We did not suppose there was. Gov. Stanley was sent to North Carolina to establish any new system; and, therefore had no instructions to that effect. If it had been the intention of the Federal Government to utterly abrogate the old laws, and to establish a despotic, th—"instructions" would assume the form of the colonial charters, wherein all of the duties would be set down. This, however, was not the intention. The Government finds a State deserted, and deprived of its legitimate officers. It still retains its own Constitution and its own laws, but no one remains to enforce them. The State is in the hands of the military. Now, it is clearly the duty of the Government, when it finds that State laws cannot be enforced by State authorities, for it to furnish the aid. It is not the people of the State who have a right to demand. Governor Stanley, therefore, does not go to North Carolina to institute a new system of laws, but to enforce the old ones. He takes all the acts of their Legislature, not inconsistent with the State and Federal Constitution, as he finds them, and is seen there to see them carried out. The resolution of inquiry, therefore, seems to us absurd. Governor Stanley was not instructed to establish, or suppress schools or colleges, any more than to establish or destroy corporations such as banks, road companies, and the like. He takes these as he finds them. Laws pro-

tecting or restricting them he enforces, as it is his duty to enforce other laws. He finds a law forbidding the instruction of a certain class in schools. He did not make the law, he only finds it. We have no doubt he is satisfied of its wisdom, but whether he is or is not is the question. He is there to enforce it and he does so. If he had not we would hardly think him fit for his position. He informs the teacher that by a certain statute persons engaged in teaching the blacks are punishable.

We are satisfied that the persons engaged in it were not teaching them anything good. They are of that tribe of canting hypocrites which have been the scorn of true Christians and moralists in all time. The Amisadas Bleek, Chadbands, and Mrs. Lilabas, who, under a sham exterior, conceal either rotten selfishness or meddling, ignorant officiousness. We are satisfied that whatever instruction adapted to the negro capacity can be given, must be from those who are interested in making them useful as well as such as are familiar with their wants. Good sense and sound discretion would at once have required Gov. Stanley to send these intermeddlers to the right-about, and that promptly, even if the laws which he had been sent to enforce had not required it of him. How could he be expected to restore a State to the Union when a score of authorized traitors were exciting the blacks into rebellion and irritating the whites, whose good will was absolutely necessary to success, to resistance? It certainly is an utter impossibility, an impossibility that would strike any one but a fool or fanatic.

Under the instructions, leaving the master, to some extent, to his discretion, it was his duty to do as he did. He could not possibly act otherwise.

As for his prompt expulsion of Helper, we think it the wisest thing possible. An Abolitionist is a firebrand in a slave State. Not by inciting the blacks, for he meets with little success in that, but by exasperating the whites. They reflect upon what the object of such a man is, and very properly feel that he should be punished with the utmost severity. He is like the thief and assassin, the common enemy of society, and when he is aided by numbers, it reduces the question to a matter of life and death. It is hardly the legal and orthodox way for him to be removed by a military order. The custom has been to tender him a variegated coat of feathers, with a heavy lining of tar; but the end being accomplished, it would be mere quibbling to quarrel about the omission of such legal technicalities as that.

Summer has sprung another question, and he is continually hunting for vexatious ones, which are rather more difficult to determine—*we mean* the right of the Government to appoint a Governor for a State. This certainly presents more difficulty, not if Summer's other theory, that the seceded States have committed suicide, was admitted; for then, having forfeited all rights, the power would be in whatever hands he could seize it. The question, however, is not of Summer's consistency, but of the legality of the act. We judge that it is for the reasons set forth in a previous part of this article.

The military is in North Carolina to enforce the Federal laws, and, when necessary, the State laws. There is no doubt of the President's right to appoint officers for such a purpose. It is asserted, however, by Secession and Abolition, that there is no State government under the Federal Constitution now existing in the seceded States; or, if there is, it is the province of the United States to aid in enforcing the State laws only when called upon by the proper authorities. Therefore, when so far from any such aids having been asked, it has been expressly repudiated, it is absurd to talk of the constitutionality of the act. This is ascertaining the law to the forms of law, and rather becomes a quibbling pugilist in a justice's court than men discussing questions of State. Everybody knows there is an insurrection in North Carolina against the laws. All admit that it is the duty of the United States to quell that insurrection. How absurd it would be if this duty could not be done until it was called forth by the insurgents themselves. The duty is to correct. That is paramount, and it must be crashed by effectual means.

Judge George W. Lane, of Huntsville, Alabama, who was appointed by President Lincoln, a year ago, Judge of the Northern District of that State, has written to Washington to learn how he can draw his pay, and referred to Gen. Mitchel for evidence of his loyalty. But the General, in his dispatches to the War Department, had anticipated him, and had taken occasion to state that when he took possession of Huntsville he was informed that the stars and stripes had been flying for a whole year over Judge Lane's house, and the shreds were still there. The rebel had attempted to pull it down, but the determined attitude of the Judge compelled them to desist.

The "cullid pussum" who is travelling about the country as "Jeff. Davis' coachman," delivering lectures to admiring Greeks, does not find his business very profitable in Brooklyn. He appeared at the Brooklyn Institute on Tuesday evening, but as his audience consisted of three colored women, two white boys admitted on dead-head passes from a local newspaper office, and one reporter, he did not speak. Such a failure in Brooklyn does not speak well for Beecher's management.

The LOUISVILLE BARRACKS.—The Journal learns that Major F. E. Flint, Sixteenth United States Infantry, has been relieved from the command of the post. Major Flint has gained many warm friends since his advent among us; for all accord to him great efficiency as an officer, combined with the most perfect courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor. An officer of the Fifth United States Infantry, whose name we have not yet learned, succeeds to the command.

A singular death happened in New York on Tuesday. A little boy ten years old, named John Skelley, while playing on North Seventh street, fell into a gully made for setting the curb stones, and in which was water to the depth of four inches, and falling with his face downward, he became wedged in the earth, and unable to extricate himself he was drowned or smothered.

According to our Constitution, our citizens can only vote in their precincts. We suggest whether it would not be just to the soldiers to grant them a furlough of a month to visit their families and homes about the first of August, if the necessity of the service did not forbid it? We do not believe it would be attended with any demoralization at all, or with any other evil, if their active service at the time is not required.

By some error the name of our distinguished citizen, Gen. Boyle, was omitted in the report of General Buell, as published here to correct the error. General Boyle was amongst those named in his report for their gallantry at Shiloh, and the name was omitted by mistake either in the copying or printing.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from General Rousseau, whose name is familiar to the loyal men of Kentucky. He is fresh from Shiloh, where he won undying laurels by his gallantry. He is proud of his old regiment and of his brigade; and well he may be, for none showed more heroism and courage on that bloody field.

Van B. Carter, Esq., late editor of the Kentucky Press, died at Bardstown, a few days ago, very suddenly.

Letter from Hancock County.

HAWKINSVILLE, May 31, 1862.

Editor's Despatch.—Gentlemen: Judge K. Williams addressed the citizens of this place to-day, and said I may that his speech was able, effective and powerful? for the Judge is the very embodiment of eloquence and power, and is the man that can make Secession a tremble in their hosts, and make patriotic hearts rejoice. He is a true, genuine Kentucky gentleman and scholar, and no man in the state could tell the bench with more grace, ease, elegance and legal ability. He is the right man and the patriotic people will place him in the right place; and if the Union men in Kentucky will bring out such men as Judge Williams as candidates for the various offices in the State, secessionists will be easily put out of countenance.

The Old Flag Now Waves Over the Customhouse.

Engagement Between the Federal and Rebel Gunboats.

Com. Porter Attacks Fort Morgan.

Three more Prizes off Charleston—Two in the Gulf.

Another Lie of Jeff. Davis.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

Cairo, June 1.

The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived here this morning.

Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID.—On Saturday morning, the 21st ult., another gang of eighteen mounted rebels passed through Montgomery county, Ky. The Mount Sterling Whig says they went to the residence of Mr. Marion Cheatham, near Camargo, an active Union man, and pointing their guns at Mrs. Cheatham, threatened to kill her if she did not tell them where her husband was. She told them all she knew was that he was absent. They then went to the field and took his horse and put out as fast as they could for the mountains. The news went so far ahead to make further pursuit practicable, they returned. The marauders had the West Liberty route above McCormick's to avoid the Wolo Home Guards. From there they went to Beaver, and from there to Whitesburg, in Virginia. The same company had stolen some five or six horses in Clark county. Part of the company was from Clark, and the others from further in the interior. They bring all strangers in Montgomery county, it is inferable that some traitor in our midst put them upon the track of Mr. Cheatham. The Whig says it has been demonstrated that Home Guards are inefficient for good so near the Virginia line to arrest marauding parties. They are necessarily scattered, and the process of collecting them together on the appearance of these bands is too slow, as by the time they are ready the scoundrels gain sufficient time to escape. What is needed is a cavalry company at West Liberty, and one at Hazard. The Whig is gratified to learn that this is likely to be the case soon under the administration of General Boyle.

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